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Washington State
Employment Security Department

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In cooperation with
the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 9, Number 1 January, 1985

HIGHLIGHTS

Holiday Retail Jobs Cushion Seasonal Cutbacks

Seasonal conditions influenced the state job market in December in both positive and negative ways. Retail stores hired thousands of temporary workers to help serve holiday shoppers; but gains in retail trade payrolls were more than offset by further cutbacks in agriculture, lumber, food processing, construction, and other seasonal industries. Total employment dropped 12,500 with 5,800 of the reduction in nonfarm wage and salary employment. As a result, total unemployment in Washington State rose 9,700 from November, reaching 200,300 in December. The

	Dec. 1984* (Prel.)	Nov. 1984* (Rev.)	Dec. 1983
Civilian Labor Force	2,047,300	2,050,100	2,047,700
Total Employment	1,847,000	1,859,500	1,836,700
Total Unemployment	200,300	190,600	211,000
State Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.3	10.3
National Civilian Unemployment Rate	7.0	6.9	8.0

*These data represent alternative estimates of labor force conditions developed by the State Employment Security Department. They are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes. (Data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.)

unemployment rate increased from 9.3 in November to 9.8 percent in December. (Data are not seasonally adjusted.) Nonetheless, unemployment remained well under 1983 levels. Compared with December 1983, there were 10,700 fewer workers unemployed, while the jobless rate was down one-half point. Seasonally adjusted data, which filter out the effects of recurrent seasonal job hiring and separation patterns, show a small drop in the state's December jobless rate of 0.1 of a percentage point. This suggests that there is still momentum in the recovery.

The number of nonagricultural wage and salary jobs remained more than 60,000 higher than in 1983. Major growth areas were manufacturing, services, government, construction and trade. Manufacturing added 11,100 workers between December 1983 and 1984. Aerospace alone added 9,500 workers. Sales by The Boeing Company in 1984 totaled about $2.5 billion, up from $2.2 billion in 1983. The outlook for 1985 is also promising with Boeing now expecting to add an additional 3,000 workers. While a 3,000 increase would not match the firm's 8,000 gain in 1984, one aerospace analyst expects Boeing to continue to expand for the next two or three years because of strong demand for commercial airliners.

Aerospace Soars

A number of other industries also contributed to the year-to-year expansion in manufacturing. Machinery, up 2,300, was credited with the largest expansion following aerospace. Much of the increase resulted from continued expansion in the electronics industry. Other industries contributing to the growth included pulp-paper (up 400), printing-publishing (up 600), and chemicals (up 500).

Losses in lumber (off 2,000), aluminum (off 300) and other transportation equipment (off 1,600) partially offset other manufacturing gains. While lumber employment was down over the year, its average for 1984 was about the same as in 1983. Payrolls in the industry started 1984 well above the previous year's level, but dropped below 1983 as high interest rates dampened residential home building.

Not Out of The Woods Yet

The large services group led the year-to-year expansion in the nonmanufacturing industries with a gain of 21,500. All major segments of the industry posted gains, but business services were particularly strong. Sizable gains were also noted at hotels, in medical services, and in private social services (e.g., day care). Government civilian employment posted a 12-month gain of 9,400. State and local payrolls rose 7,700. Economic recovery led to higher tax revenues which permitted government agencies to expand. Federal civilian employment moved up 1,700.

Business Services Help Lead Nonmanufacturing Expansion

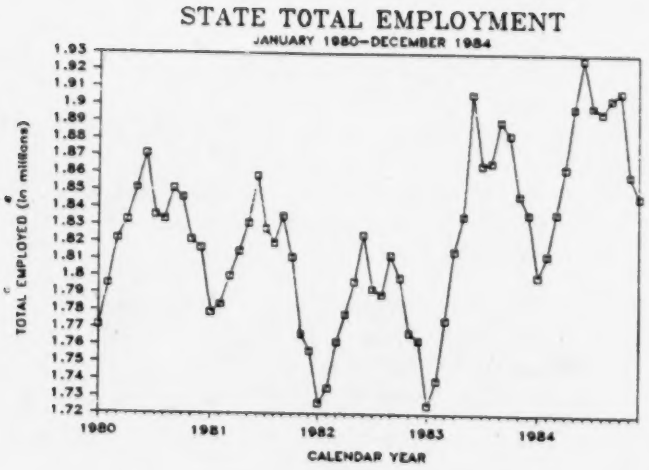
Commercial Building and Public Works Boost Construction Jobs

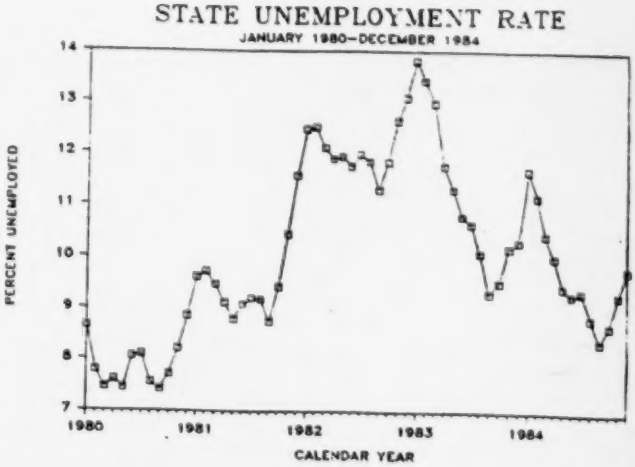
Construction employment rose 7,500 over the year. Home-building was still at a low level but commercial and street-highway construction was strong. Trade employment moved up 6,500 year to year reflecting greater earnings in the goods-producing industries and more confident consumers.

Nationally: Personal Income and G.N.P. Rise

Despite a third quarter lull which raised fears of another recession, most national economic data indicate a positive job outlook for 1985. An exception was the Index of Leading Economic Indicators, which edged down 0.2 percent in December. By contrast, personal income posted its strongest growth in 11 years in 1984. The increase was nearly double the 3.5 percent gain in 1983. In December alone, personal income rose 0.5 percent and consumer spending increased 1.2 percent. Third quarter 1984 data, the latest available for states, show personal income in Washington State rising at a faster pace than it did nationally. Personal income in the state was up 2.4 percent between the second and third quarter of 1984 versus an increase of 2.0 percent nationally.

The Gross National Product (GNP), the Commerce Department's measure of overall economic activity, rose 6.8 percent in 1984 to post its largest gain in 33 years. The 3.9 percent annual rate increase in the fourth quarter was a considerable improvement from the weak 1.6 percent gain in the third quarter. Second quarter growth was estimated at 7.1 percent. The dramatic drop in the third quarter led some economists to predict a recession was at hand. The fourth quarter growth rate suggests the recovery still has considerable momentum.





MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing employment dropped 4,600 between November and December in Washington State, but the loss was anticipated because of normal seasonal job separations in the lumber and food processing industries. Food and kindred products employment dropped 2,000 in December but remained close to its year-earlier level. Plants which manufacture frozen french fries, hash browns and other types of processed potatoes and others which prepare juices were exceptions to heavy seasonal declines in food processing payrolls.

Employment in the lumber and wood products industry fell 1,700 in December. Most of the drop was seasonal with over one-half of the job loss in logging where weather conditions were a factor. Restructuring continues in the industry in order to meet competition from Canadian and southern United States producers. Workers at some plants have agreed to wage freezes or cuts and changes in rules which allow plants to operate with fewer workers.

Simpson Timber to Cut Back

In early January, Simpson Timber Company announced that it would phase out non-competitive operations and eliminate 600 jobs over the next 15 months. Simpson, however, also plans to invest an additional $40 million in its Washington and California operations, with over $20 million in the Shelton-McCleary area. Simpson plans to close its McCleary plywood plant by 1986 and consolidate plywood manufacturing at Shelton. Its door plant at McCleary will be modernized. Simpson will also close two logging camps in Mason County as well as a sawmill and planing mill. Supervisory and service functions will also be reduced. The firm will still employ about 1,200 workers in Mason and Grays Harbor counties when its programs are complete.

Automation Has Also Cut Lumber Payrolls

With interest rates once again headed lower, homebuilding could rebound in 1985 and boost job totals in lumber. Automation and increased productivity are also major factors in reduced lumber employment. According to the Western Wood Products Association there were 650 lumber mills operating in the West at the end of 1984 compared with 818 mills operating in 1979. Lumber production capacity, however, was unchanged.

Further Erosion in Metals

Fabricated metal products payrolls dipped 500 in December. A major part of the loss resulted from a firm which dropped a product line because of foreign competition. Employment in fabricated metals, however, remained slightly above its year-earlier level.

Aluminum employment which rose from 1983 through the first quarter of 1984 in response to resurgent demand from the automobile and construction industries, declined because of competition from low cost foreign producers. Foreign competition has affected other metal producers in

West Seattle's Bethlehem Steel Plant Sold

the state as well. Bethlehem Steel recently sold its West Seattle plant. To insure the plant would not close, workers agreed to take a substantial cut in pay and benefits and to change work rules requiring certain staffing levels. The new plant, now known as Seattle Steel, will modernize with an investment of about $10 million by the new owners over the next year. News reports indicate the plant now has 275 union workers, which is less than one-half the number employed there in earlier years. The new firm hopes to expand, depending on the market for steel.

The employment situation in aluminum will depend heavily on the course of electricity rates. If a Federal Administration proposal, to hike interest rates on debt owed by the Bonneville Power Authority, is approved by Congress, the Northwest aluminum industry may experience a further decline in payrolls.

New Financing Boosts Job Prospects for Tacoma Boatbuilding Company

A loss of 400 jobs was noted in other transportation equipment largely because of job reductions in shipbuilding. The decline in this sector also resulted from competition. In this case the competition is not from foreign countries, but from east and gulf coast shipyards where wages are lower. Financial difficulties of Tacoma Boatbuilding Company were also a factor in the job loss. New financing for the company, resulting from the sale of 60 percent of its stock to Midland Capital Corporation of New York, has now solved Tacoma Boat's cash problems. The shipyard expects to hire 500 new employees in early 1985.

Boeing to Hire 3,000 in 1985

Aerospace posted the only sizable gain in manufacturing during December. The increase of 300 was well below that of recent months, but hiring is normally postponed in December because of the holidays. Employment in aerospace rose an average of over 1,300 monthly between June and November 1984.

A recent forecast by company officials says that Boeing will add 3,000 workers in 1985. The number of workers actually hired, however, would be substantially greater. Because of the size of Boeing's workforce, a large number of individuals must be added just to offset turnover resulting from retirements and other separations. The firm's major demand will be for machinists and other skilled factory workers, electronic and electrical engineers, and computer software scientists.

The longer-term outlook for aerospace is also favorable. Thousands of airplanes delivered in the late 1960's must be replaced soon, but now orders will depend on the continued profitability of the airline industry. China is also expected to buy many aircraft but Boeing will face competition from the McDonnell Douglas Corp. The

firm already has a joint venture for parts produced in China and has a letter of intent to produce 25 planes to be partly assembled in Shanghai.

A Proposal to Cut Export-Import Bank Loans Worries Domestic Aerospace Industry

A decline in Boeing's foreign sales could occur if Congress adopts a Federal Administration proposal to eliminate direct loans by the Export-Import Bank to foreign purchasers of commercial aircraft. The proposal, however, would still allow the Bank to provide interest rate subsidies to private banks which lend at below-market rates to prospective buyers of American goods. It is not clear whether this novel approach would seriously harm foreign sales of American-built commercial airliners. Aerospace industry analysts say that direct loans by the Export-Import Bank have helped Boeing compete with Airbus Industries--the European commercial aircraft consortium--in the international airline market.

NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

December employment in the state's nonmanufacturing industries was also affected by seasonal factors. Retail outlets continued to add temporary employees to help serve holiday shoppers causing retail trade employment to rise 4,800. The Commerce Department reported that national retail sales dropped a slight 0.1 percent in December on a seasonally adjusted basis, following a strong 2 percent gain in November. Excluding automobiles, however, sales rose 0.5 in December. Before seasonal adjustment, total retail sales in the nation rose from $113.78 billion to $132.97 billion between November and December. The 17 percent increase in the unadjusted total resulted in substantial, if temporary, additions in sales help.

Holiday Sales Boost Employment

Employment in service industries rose 700 over the month. Private education payrolls were lower because of the approaching holidays, but health services employment expanded along with jobs in amusements. The increase in the latter occurred at firms operating ski schools and ski lifts.

Ski Season Creates Jobs

Construction employment fell 2,200 over the month which was slightly less than anticipated for the season. Housing starts nationally rose 2.1 percent in December but building permits fell a slight 0.2 percent, both on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis. Actual housing starts in December, of course, declined because of less favorable weather conditions but the increase on a seasonally adjusted basis indicates a brighter outlook for home-building during the spring and summer of 1985. Declining interest rates, low inflation and an expanding economy also bode well for homebuilding and construction employment.

Homebuilding Outlook Improves

Government civilian employment fell 3,200 between November and December. Federal civilian payrolls rose 400 because of temporary holiday hiring at post offices. State and

local employment, however, fell 3,600 with 2,400 of the loss in education. Fewer student employees were reported by colleges and universities because of the holiday break. The beginning of a new school term in January will see education recoup part or all of the December drop. The start of a new legislative session will add to noneducation state payrolls in January.

Proposed Federal Budget Includes Money for Naval Task Group at Everett

Approximately 5,000 new military and civilian jobs will develop at Navy bases in Kitsap County by the end of the decade according to the Defense Department. Most of the new jobs will support the growing Trident submarine fleet. The Fiscal Year 1986 budget proposed by the Federal Administration also includes $17.6 million to buy land for the Navy's Everett home port. Stationing the task group in Everett is expected to create 23,000 military and civilian jobs for the labor area by the end of the decade.

In other significant December developments involving nonmanufacturing industries, wholesale trade employment fell 1,300. Here, too, the loss was largely seasonal with most of the layoffs occurring at fruit and vegetable warehouses. Nonetheless, fruit wholesalers were busy in December. Sales of 5.5 million boxes of apples were reported for December 1984. Through December 31, nearly 3.9 million boxes were exported this season with over one million boxes of apples sold to Saudi Arabia alone.

Apples Everywhere

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK: THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

On the national level a further drop in the prime lending rate charged by major banks led recent developments. The prime rate, which banks charge to preferred customers, fell to 10.5 percent in mid-January, the lowest level since 1983.

Further declines in interest rates were made possible by low inflation during 1984. The year ended with prices 4.0 percent higher than in 1983. In the Seattle-Everett area, prices were just 3.6 percent higher in November 1984, than in November 1983. (Latest consumer price index data is provided on page 8.)

Lower Interest Rates Contribute to Rise in Production

Industrial production nationally rose a strong 0.6 percent in December according to the Federal Reserve Board. The December rise followed a 0.4 percent gain in November and declines in both September and October. The December increase was widespread and included manufacturers of consumer goods, business equipment, defense and space equipment, construction supplies and mining.

Contrasting with the increase in personal income, GNP, and industrial production, the Conference Board's index of consumer confidence fell from 96.8 in November to 85.6 in December; buying plans fell from 102.7 to 95.9.

Declining interest rates and a rebound in production should help the state's manufacturing sector at least preserve the small job gains of 1984. Depressed sectors, such as lumber and aluminum, could stage a modest comeback.

With interest rates falling and forecasts of a capital investment surge in 1985, a decline in consumer activity would have less impact on the state than on the national economy. Despite an expanding services sector, the health of the state economy is still closely tied to its interest rate sensitive capital goods industries. The main drag on both state and national manufacturing, however, is competition from foreign manufacturers of capitol goods and other durables.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(All Items, Urban Consumers, 1967=100)

	INDEXES			PERCENT CHANGE			
				Year Ending		2 Months Ending	
	Dec 1983	Nov 1984	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1984	Nov 1984	Dec 1984
U.S. City Average	303.5	315.3	315.5	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.1
Seattle-Everett	--	318.1	--	3.6	--	0.5	--

AREA WAGE SURVEY REPORT AVAILABLE FOR SKAGIT, ISLAND AND SAN JUAN COUNTIES

The Wage Analysis Unit of the Research and Analysis Branch recently completed an occupational wage survey for Skagit, Island and San Juan Counties. The survey report, based upon data from 177 establishments, presents wage ranges and averages for clerical, managerial, professional, technical and general occupations. The report, titled "AREA WAGE SURVEY, SKAGTI-ISLAND-SAN JUAN COUNTIES, NOVEMBER 1984" is available on request from Research and Analysis, P.O. Box 46502, Seattle, Washington 98146. Phone (206) 764-6453.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/
(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Dec. 1984 (Prel.)	Nov. 1984 (Rev.)	Dec. 1983	Nov. 1983	Change Nov. 84 to Dec. 84	Change Dec. 83 to Dec. 84
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY	1,661.6	1,667.4	1,601.4	1,604.3	-5.8	+60.2
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	284.8	289.4	273.7	277.3	-4.6	+11.1
Durable Goods	198.1	200.8	189.0	190.7	-2.7	+9.1
Lumber & Wood Products	38.0	39.7	40.0	41.0	-1.7	-2.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	0.0	-0.1
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	6.1	6.3	5.8	5.9	-0.2	+0.3
Primary Metals Industries	12.8	12.9	13.1	13.2	-0.1	-0.3
Aluminum Prod. & Processing	8.5	8.5	8.8	8.8	0.0	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.9	9.1	9.2	-0.5	+0.3
Machinery	28.3	28.4	26.0	26.4	-0.1	+2.3
Machinery (exc. electrical)	16.2	16.3	15.0	15.5	-0.1	+1.2
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	12.1	12.1	11.0	10.9	0.0	+1.1
Transportation Equipment	85.7	85.8	77.8	77.6	-0.1	+7.9
Aerospace	71.4	71.1	61.9	61.8	+0.3	+9.5
Other Transportation Equip.	14.3	14.7	15.9	15.8	-0.4	-1.6
Instruments & Related Prod.	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.7	+0.1	+0.3
Misc. Manufacturing Indus.	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	-0.1	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	86.7	88.6	84.7	86.6	-1.9	+2.0
Food & Kindred Products	29.3	31.3	29.5	31.4	-2.0	-0.2
Canned & Preserved Foods	9.3	11.0	9.0	11.2	-1.7	+0.3
Apparel & Other Text. Products	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.1	0.0	+0.4
Paper & Allied Products	16.2	16.2	15.8	15.7	0.0	+0.4
Printing & Publishing	16.9	16.9	16.3	16.3	0.0	+0.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	10.9	10.8	10.4	10.3	+0.1	+0.5
Other Nondurable Goods 2/	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.8	0.0	+0.3
MINING & QUARRYING	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.0	-0.3
Construction	75.7	77.9	68.2	70.9	-2.2	+7.5
Transp. & Public Utilities	91.8	92.1	88.8 3/	89.1 3/	-0.3	+3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	418.9	415.4	412.4	406.4	+3.5	+6.5
Wholesale Trade	104.0	105.3	103.1	103.3	-1.3	+0.9
Retail Trade	314.9	310.1	309.3	303.1 3/	+4.8	+5.6
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	94.4	94.1	92.9	93.0	+0.3	+1.5
Services	348.6	347.9	327.1	328.2	+0.7	+21.5
Government	344.8	348.0	335.4	336.5	-3.2	+9.4
Federal	69.4	69.0	67.7	67.6	+0.4	+1.7
State & Local	275.4	279.0	267.7	268.9	-3.6	+7.7
Education	152.8	155.2	148.2	148.8	-2.4	+4.6
Workers in Labor Management Disputes	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	-1.1

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.
2/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum and refining and related products, and leather products.
3/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

January 23, 1985
Benchmark 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 1984 Preliminary 3/				November 1984 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,044,900	1,853,600	191,300	9.4	2,035,000	1,857,700	177,300	8.7
Bellingham SMSA	50,300	44,600	5,700	11.3	51,200	45,800	5,400	10.5
Bremerton SMSA	64,600	60,200	4,400	6.8	63,800	59,700	4,100	6.4
Olympia SMSA	59,700	54,000	5,700	9.5	58,700	53,400	5,300	9.0
Seattle-Everett SMSA	916,700	849,500	67,200	7.3	909,500	846,300	63,200	6.9
King County	722,000	671,300	50,700	7.0	716,700	668,800	47,900	6.7
Snohomish County	194,700	178,200	16,500	8.5	192,800	177,500	15,300	7.9
Spokane SMSA	155,700	142,000	13,700	8.8	155,000	142,700	12,300	7.9
Tacoma SMSA	194,800	175,800	19,000	9.8	192,800	175,100	17,700	9.2
Tri-Cities Area 2/	70,300	61,600	8,700	12.4	70,400	62,400	8,000	11.4
Yakima SMSA	81,700	69,800	11,900	14.6	82,700	72,200	10,500	12.7
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,460	31,830	4,630	12.7	36,070	32,230	3,840	10.6
Adams	7,060	6,150	910	12.9	7,330	6,490	840	11.5
Asotin	8,340	7,580	760	9.1	8,380	7,670	710	8.5
Clallam	19,290	16,600	2,690	13.9	19,040	16,530	2,510	13.2
Clark	93,220	86,460	6,760	7.3	92,820	86,170	6,650	7.2
Columbia	1,690	1,430	260	15.4	1,710	1,460	250	14.6
Cowlitz	31,260	27,250	4,010	12.8	31,470	27,450	4,020	12.8
Ferry	2,530	2,150	380	15.0	2,530	2,180	350	13.8
Garfield	1,170	1,070	100	8.5	1,160	1,080	80	6.9
Grant	22,160	18,970	3,190	14.4	22,100	19,250	2,850	12.9
Grays Harbor	29,060	24,490	4,570	15.7	28,910	24,330	4,580	15.8
Island	15,130	13,770	1,360	9.0	14,960	13,710	1,250	8.4
Jefferson	6,680	5,910	770	11.5	6,730	6,110	620	9.2
Kittitas	11,210	9,770	1,440	12.8	11,170	9,910	1,260	11.3
Klickitat	6,970	5,800	1,170	16.8	7,190	6,160	1,030	14.3
Lewis	24,160	20,170	3,990	16.5	24,110	20,380	3,730	15.5
Lincoln	4,340	4,050	290	6.7	4,360	4,090	270	6.2
Mason	10,950	9,700	1,250	11.4	11,320	10,150	1,170	10.3
Okanogan	14,370	11,610	2,760	19.2	14,480	12,130	2,350	16.2
Pacific	7,210	5,430	1,780	24.7	7,150	5,510	1,640	22.9
Pend Oreille	4,120	3,440	680	16.5	3,960	3,370	590	14.9
San Juan	3,550	3,240	310	8.7	3,570	3,290	280	7.8
Skagit	33,070	27,960	5,110	15.5	32,690	28,100	4,590	14.0
Skamania	2,800	2,150	650	23.2	2,690	2,140	550	20.4
Stevens	11,660	9,860	1,800	15.4	11,550	9,920	1,630	14.1
Wahkiakum	1,250	1,030	220	17.6	1,410	1,210	200	14.2
Walla Walla	24,810	22,270	2,540	10.2	24,930	22,720	2,210	8.9
Whitman	16,470	15,870	600	3.6	16,830	16,240	590	3.5

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

Research and Analysis Branch

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

Date: January 23, 1985
Benchmark: 1983

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	December 1984 Preliminary 3/				November 1984 Revised				December 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,047,300	1,847,000	200,300	9.8	2,050,100	1,859,500	190,600	9.3	2,047,700	1,836,700	211,000	10.3
Bellingham SMSA	50,500	44,500	6,000	11.9	51,600	45,800	5,800	11.2	51,800	45,800	6,000	11.6
Bremerton SMSA	64,600	60,000	4,600	7.1	64,300	59,800	4,500	7.0	64,900	60,100	4,800	7.4
Olympia SMSA	59,800	53,800	6,000	10.0	59,200	53,500	5,700	9.6	57,800	51,300	6,500	11.2
Seattle-Everett SMSA	916,800	846,500	70,300	7.7	915,100	847,100	68,000	7.4	908,600	831,600	77,000	8.5
Spokane SMSA	155,900	141,500	14,400	9.2	156,100	142,900	13,200	8.5	154,700	140,900	13,800	8.9
Tacoma SMSA	195,100	175,200	19,900	10.2	194,300	175,300	19,000	9.8	191,200	170,000	21,200	11.1
Tri-Cities Area 2/	70,400	61,300	9,100	12.9	71,100	62,500	8,600	12.1	74,300	63,900	10,400	14.0
Yakima SMSA	82,000	69,500	12,500	15.2	83,600	72,300	11,300	13.5	83,600	70,000	13,600	16.3
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	36,560	31,710	4,850	13.3	36,400	32,270	4,130	11.3	37,060	32,470	4,590	12.4
Adams	7,080	6,130	950	13.4	7,400	6,500	900	12.2	7,390	6,250	1,140	15.4
Asotin	8,350	7,560	790	9.5	8,440	7,670	770	9.1	8,520	7,720	800	9.4
Clallam	19,350	16,540	2,810	14.5	19,240	16,550	2,690	14.0	19,670	16,790	2,880	14.6
Clark	93,230	86,150	7,080	7.6	93,400	86,250	7,150	7.7	94,070	85,610	8,460	9.0
Columbia	1,700	1,430	270	15.9	1,730	1,460	270	15.6	1,740	1,370	370	21.3
Cowlitz	31,350	27,150	4,200	13.4	31,790	27,470	4,320	13.6	33,540	28,920	4,620	13.8
Ferry	2,540	2,140	400	15.7	2,560	2,180	380	14.8	2,590	2,190	400	15.4
Garfield	1,160	1,060	100	8.6	1,170	1,090	80	6.8	1,180	1,070	110	9.3
Grant	22,240	18,900	3,340	15.0	22,330	19,270	3,060	13.7	23,800	20,390	3,410	14.3
Grays Harbor	29,190	24,410	4,780	16.4	29,270	24,350	4,920	16.8	28,850	24,420	4,430	15.4
Island	15,140	13,720	1,420	9.4	15,070	13,730	1,340	8.9	15,420	14,050	1,370	8.9
Jefferson	6,700	5,890	810	12.1	6,780	6,110	670	9.9	6,480	5,860	620	9.6
Kittitas	11,240	9,740	1,500	13.3	11,270	9,920	1,350	12.0	11,360	9,850	1,510	13.3
Klickitat	7,000	5,780	1,220	17.4	7,260	6,160	1,100	15.2	7,060	5,850	1,210	17.1
Lewis	24,260	20,090	4,170	17.2	24,410	20,400	4,010	16.4	24,580	20,600	3,980	16.2
Lincoln	4,330	4,030	300	6.9	4,380	4,090	290	6.6	4,230	4,000	230	5.4
Mason	10,980	9,670	1,310	11.9	11,410	10,160	1,250	11.0	11,130	9,640	1,490	13.4
Okanogan	14,460	11,570	2,890	20.0	14,660	12,140	2,520	17.2	15,310	12,680	2,630	17.2
Pacific	7,280	5,410	1,870	25.7	7,270	5,510	1,760	24.2	7,070	5,870	1,200	17.0
Pend Oreille	4,140	3,430	710	17.1	4,020	3,380	640	15.9	3,940	3,360	580	14.7
San Juan	3,550	3,230	320	9.0	3,590	3,290	300	8.4	3,620	3,330	290	8.0
Skagit	33,210	27,860	5,350	16.1	33,050	28,120	4,930	14.9	33,880	28,860	5,020	14.8
Skamania	2,830	2,150	680	24.0	2,740	2,150	590	21.5	3,020	2,320	700	23.2
Stevens	11,710	9,830	1,880	16.1	11,680	9,930	1,750	15.0	11,560	9,660	1,900	16.4
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,030	230	18.3	1,420	1,210	210	14.8	1,270	1,120	150	11.8
Walla Walla	24,850	22,190	2,660	10.7	25,110	22,740	2,370	9.4	25,750	22,790	2,960	11.5
Whitman	16,440	15,810	630	3.8	16,880	16,250	630	3.7	16,740	16,120	620	3.7

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.

2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin Counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.

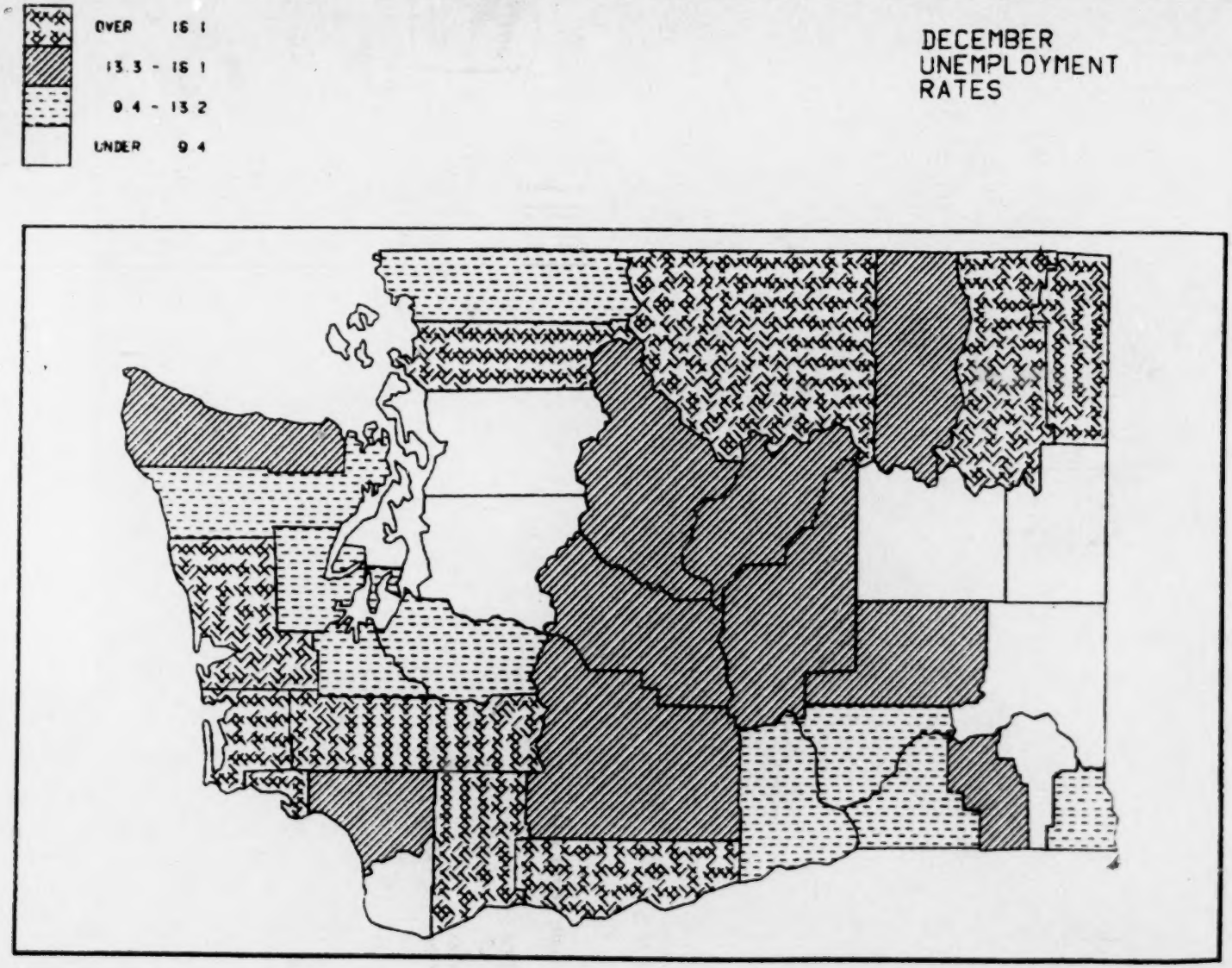
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	NOV. 1984 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
		Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984	Oct. 1984	Nov. 1983
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES *	181,200	$445.43	$450.45	$447.36	38.3	39.0	38.8	$11.63	$11.55	$11.53
SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Lumber & wood products.....	35,600	394.11	430.40	409.14	34.3	37.2	36.4	11.49	11.57	11.24
Primary metal industries.....	10,000	544.90	552.75	540.38	39.6	40.2	41.0	13.76	13.75	13.18
Fabricated metal products.....	7,800	435.41	456.03	479.18	38.6	40.5	40.2	11.28	11.26	11.92
Machinery.....	17,000	365.63	357.74	405.66	39.4	38.8	41.1	9.28	9.22	9.87
Food & kindred products.....	23,900	342.98	345.95	342.61	36.8	38.1	36.8	9.32	9.08	9.31
Chemicals & allied products...	5,000	542.46	545.49	536.36	41.6	41.8	42.3	13.04	13.05	12.68
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction.....	57,600	566.30	571.65	584.74	34.7	35.2	34.6	16.32	16.24	16.90
Wholesale and retail trade....	262,900	310.76	309.70	302.85	34.0	33.7	33.8	9.14	9.19	8.96

* Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing production workers reported in this table do not fully reflect the official U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics definition of "wages". While these data still constitute a valid economic indicator series, they should not be be used at this time for the negotiation of contracts whose monetary provisions may depend upon official U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics hourly earnings data.


OVER 16.1
13.3 - 16.1
9.4 - 13.2
UNDER 9.4
DECEMBER
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES